Mittion, dc., dc., dc.
Gen. Caseneau, our diplomatic representative to the
Dominican republic, has been in this city for several
days past on business of an official character. His return has been productive of many rumors and speculations, but as the General is in the habit of keeping his
business to himself, curiosity has to search elsewhere for its food. It is but just to premise that whatever of failure has followed this gentleman's mission, has been owing to circumstances that at the moment he could net have anticipated; and without going further, it is as well to assert here, that from the first entrance upon the duties of his mission, he had the searst opposition of both Pierce and Marcy to-accounter, as is now developed, elicy he was at the time pursuing. In this we have a specifion of the diplomary as practised in our relations with Spain by our government at Washington; and when the history of this administration shall have been wretten out, is will be found that our entire foreign policy has been forced to encounter this double dealing which has so thoroughly characterized our diplomacy, and defeated abroad every American interest. A few particulars of this Dominican republic may not

It is supposed to cover the site of the first settlements nade by Columbus in his discovery of the New World—

that is to say, the eastern section of the island of St. Domingo, to the extent of about twenty thousand square that is to say, the eastern section of the island of St. Domingo, to the extent of about twenty thousand square miles. The negroes of the western or French end of the island managed, with the aid of their own emancipated slaves, to subdue the Spanish settlements to their authority, but they did not succeed in their plans of wholesale extermination of the whites, which they practised in the French colony, and in 1844 they revolted, and established the Dominican republic. After a few desparately fought batiles, the Dominicans were victorious, and the Haytiens abandoned the context. The first use the Deminicans made of their liberty was to solicit as alliance with the United States, and a Dr. Caminore was selected as agent to obtain the recognition of the new republic, but was manucoessful in his object, although supported by both Calhoun and Clay. About five y are after this, shortly after the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Prasidency, an offer was made for acasexation. It did not present itself this time in an official form, although it was only necessary to this object that Mr. Filmore should have regarded with favor the proposition; but the hint carried with it consternation. Mr. Walsh was despatched by the President to express to the Dominicans the desire of the United States to see her nationality preserved, and a pears with flayif entered upon. This diplomacy found tayor with England and France, and from this moment these Powers resolved on preventing sanexation to the United States. Their Consuls at Port an Prince were instructed to act with Mr. Walsh to effect a peace; and, had the instructions be an aincere, Soulonque could have been brought to terms. This was not done, but a desperate feeling against aumentation to the United States was brought about.

In the above transactions the abolitionists accused Mr. Fillmore of playing a treacherous game. They tanded the Powers of the Walsh and Canada, and the foundation of the United States was bound to be placed on a par with other Spatish American republics The negroes of the western or French end of the

admission of the principle that free ships make free goods.

When this treaty, which is the cause of Gen. Careneau's visit to this city, was made known to the French and English governments, the United States was ordered off the ground, and in a very positive marner, officially given, the guns of the alied squadron were pointed upon the capitol, and the lonsinious government informed that it must not make treaties without the consent of England and France, and particularly with the United States, by which the safety and welfare of the republic would be greatly endangered. This threat was allowed to terminate the relations of the United States with that interesting and valuable region of country, leaving it whelly and entirely under the control of England and France

What will Mr Pierce, who proclaimed in his isaugural that European dictation and encroachment on this continent were wholly inadmissible, say to this? Can he deay the fact that our non success in this inatance is attributable to a want of spirit on his part, and a fear to stand by our rights as a nation? The success of England and France in this instance is a guarantee to the impunity of such other aggressions as they may see proper to commit on this continent.

## The Mearagua Expedition.

It appears there has been a mistake in supposing that the administration had raised the siege of the steamer United States. Such is not the case. The blocksding squadron has imperative orders not to permit the United cific her intention may te. According to the statement of one of the officers attached to the blockading squadren, the Vixen is cruising now outside the harbor, the City of Poston is in the neighborhood of Hurlgate, to intercept her should she attempt to sail by that way. revenue cutter Washington also is stationed off Governor's Island, with a similar intent. The administration is under the impression that though Col. Kinney has sailed, his force, together with their stores, have not, and hence the determination to prevent the fleet little steamer from leaving port.

It will be poticed that the time of Col. Kinney's departure (seven o'clock on the evening of the 6th inst.,) was when the mass meeting was being held at the foot of Eighth street, to protest against the blockade. One of the officers engaged in the besiegisg force informed us yesterday that he saw the schooner Emma sail, attended by a tow boat, but of course had not the slightest suspicion that the supposi itious fillibuster was on board. The following from Col. Kinney, bears date the day

The following from Col. Kinney, bears date the day before he sailed:—

MANIFESTO OF COL. KINNEY.

TO THE FUELIC.

The attention which has been bestowed upon our expection to Nicaragua by the American press, leads us to believe that the public mind has become interested in its character and purposes. Great results are confidently looked for from the prosecution of our plans, and a great principle of constitutional right is therein involved. I feel warranted, therefore, in behalf of my associates and myself, in addressing to the public this brief card, as an earnest that we are not indifferent to the consideration expressed for our undertaking, and the sympathy so generously bestowed.

The late news from Nicaragua is of a character that makes our presence in that State at once necessary for the management of our affairs. The revolution continues without abatement, and our private advices assure us that the property of absentees is in jeopardy. At this moment, when future success in our business seems to depend upon the promptitude of our movements, we find the government of the United States bleckading our ship with three war steamers and a revenue vessel. Our departure by the steamship we had charlered being thus prevented by a strong naval force, we have been compelled, at great pecuniary sacrifice and personal inconvenience, to seek other means of transport. We invite our friends to follow by the first conveyances for Nicaragua.

The above high handed measure to oppress private citizens in the pursuit of lawful business has been undertaken by a most extraordinary condition—that of the government of the United States and the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua.

The above high handed measure to oppress private citizens in the pursuit of lawful business has been undertaken by a most extraordinary condition—that of the government of the United States and the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua.

isens in the pursuit of lawful business has been undertaken by a most extraordinary coalition—that of the government of the United States and the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragus.

The latter party to the alliance is a rival of ours in the project of sending settlers to Nicaragus. They to whom the trust of administering temporarily the affairs of this nation is confided, have presumed to interpose the strong arm of the navy to place a check upon lawful commerce, when no public exigency demanded it—when no public interest was in danger—but merely to protect one class of its clitices to the ruin of another.

We do not desire, however, at this time, to indulge in uncless oriminations or pour our private complaints into the public car. It is because the great constitutional right of voluntary expartiation has been invaded, because whe have been unable to obtain either a hearing in our courts of law, or a response to our demands upon the government for a cessation of these personulons, that we address ourselves directly to the American people. The charges we herein make we have abundant testimony to substantiate by proof when the day arrives. Until then we sek that the verdict in our case may be deferred. Our best defence against the accusations of our enemies will be our future deeds in the land of our adoption.

We claim the right to plant amidst the wilds of Nica-

our enemies will be our future deeds in the land of our adoption.

Weelaim the right to plant amidst the wilds of Nicaragua, upon our ewn legally acquired property, the school house and the church—to live there as becomes orderly, industrious and law shiding cfligens—to encour age sgriculture, establish commerce and cultivate the sits which embeddsh life. In so doing, we violate no law, either human or divine. And il, in the fulness of time, political changes should occur—if a respectable, responsible and permanent government, should be established, where anarchy now reigns—if the unhappy wars that now desolate the land should give place to peaceful laber and the State rise again, purified by her trials, and prepared for the place destined by the God of Nations for between the same times for between the same times for between the substitute of th

Another New Revolutionary Movement to

Another New Revolutionary Movement to
Liberate Cubs.

TO ALL THE PREMENT OF QUEST

BRATHERN—There are selemn periods in the life of nations, terrible days of trial, in which all are disturbed
and all put in commotion, and in which it becomes
more than ever necessary to display with heroic firmners the energy and valor of true and solid patrictiam, in
crder to carry on with self-denial and to accompitsh the
sacred work of regeneration. Cubs, our adored Cubs, is
now traversing one of those periods of trial, one of those
direful days which ill starred fate has marked with tears
and clothed in mourning, the last period of our revolution Besides the grief which the recent deaths of the
illustrious vicitims immedated by the insatisable executioner has caused in all hearts, new motives of sorrow
have arisen to convalse our enslaved country.

Consolatory hopes cherished for a long time have sud
dealy been destroyed when on the point of being realized
—flattering expectations vanished like smoke when we
believed them just realized—regenerating ideas have
disappeared when they appeared on the verge of entering
upon the political scene of the soil which gave us birth.

Under these circumstances it is natural and right, to a
certain point, that the Cubans—pressed down beneata
the iron yoke of their despotic taskmasters, and living as
they do in a condition of herrid slavery—should have
experienced a bitter feeling of sorrow, and a momentary
desperation calculated to produce to-day, in all hearts,
disgust and deception.

Momentary desperation, I said, because only for a moment and during the first influence of the blow can good
patriots and men of heart and atrength of mind despair
of the fulfilment of their connelling hopes.

It is a natural propensity of those who suffer to exaggerate the nature of their sufferings, and to magnify
the amount of their misfortunes; but nations, subject
like individuals to this peculiar human weakness, reflect
as well as men, and find in the just appreciation of feats
the real am

sean that Corlans would only to a Monates give say to desires what they may, and whatever may be the obstacles, the disagresables and the stansbing blocks of all kinds to be met in our path and traversed is our course, neither their number nor their greatness should induce us to lose our condicate, so necessary to enthusiasm, without which patriotism is of no avail.

No, the holy cause of a people is not destroyed because sometimes the resources deemd indispensable to the enterprise may fail. Principles do not periah like individuals, and sooner or later the preserving idea rises triumphant, for ideas caunot be killed nor imprisoned, nor benished, and the endeavors of despotiam to destroy the life of thought, whatever they may be, are fruitless. For this interrogate the pages of history, read and study the history of all those nations who at different should have the pages of history, and and study the history of all those have struggled for liberty, and you will not find one which, to attain the full timent of the purpose, had not to contend with frightful obstacles.

Society can only obtain at the obstacles of the struggle, and have not perhaps the courage to attaict, those whose heart sinks on meeting opposition, those whose heart sinks on the full water of plan, those whose heart sinks on the full water of span, the city of the struggle, and have not sprahaps the courage to attaick, those who do not gam strength from adverse circumstances, and are not spured on the face of the struggle, and have not sprahaps the courage to attaic, those who do not gam strength from adverse circumstances, and ere not spured to the face of the struggle, and have not sprahaps the summary of the face of t within the precincts of their oppeared country; but if it was necessary that the indispensable resources for such a coloseal enterprise rhould be derived from without, it was necessary for the people to postpone their manifestation until the arrival of the forces organized in this confederation. This idea, productive only of ill results, would necessarily lame the spontaneouness of the movement while it also increased the uligrounded conviction of all who considered the aid of armed men in dispensably necessary for the political emancipation of the country.

Now, experience and disenchantment have shown us the necessity of adop ing for the future a plan more apt to ensure the success of the undertaking, and of avoiding the shoals upon which others have suffered ship wreck.

To reader uniform the empirica of the free sous of

the necessity of adop ing for the future a plan more apt to ensure the auccess of the undertaking, and of avoiding the shoals upon which others have suffered ship wreck.

To render uniform the opinion of the free sons of Cuba; to strengthen and give deeper root to the ideas which, spread through society, will one day render the country happy; to continue and carry out fully, and with zeal and perreverance, the propaganda of rebellion; to organize in all villages patriotic "juntas" to discuss and explain the interests of the community; to put these different societies throughout the island in communication with each other; to form parties headed by men of courage, conscience and honesty, to unite with us in collecting recources from all parties; and, this done, to rise upon the same day with the holy cry of liberty, without awaiting the signal of revolt in the arrival of an army of foreign allies; this, and maught else, is that which should be done, if Cuba desires to take her place among the free nations of the world of Columbus.

Then, and while struggling for the attainment of independence, the Cubans would receive the assistance of all free nations on earth, and the material aid of the American themselves, who would hasten to her shores to fight for the triumph of the holy cause of liberty; for then it would be the people, the generous people, never bought or sold, who would come in masses, and spontaneously, to spill their blood in defending our sacred cause, and the necessary consequence would be the complete downfall of Spanish despoism.

Moreover, the government itself of this country, which has thrown so many impediments in our way, because it entertains the illusory and ridiculous hope that Cuba may be obtained by mercantile negotiation—this administration itself, most unworthy of representing the interests and dignity of a great nation, would won lend it aid to our movement in shaking off once for all the tyranical Spanish yoke, because the platform of its party, the force of public opinion and the in

## Military Affairs.

PARADE OF THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN BATTALION.
The Independent American Battalion, under command of Captain J. C. Helme, paraded yesterday, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The bat-talion were preceded by Dedworth's band, who played a number of spirited national airs. The following named

number of spirited national airs. The following named companies compose this command:—

Harrington Guard, Captain Wilson.

First company Continental Guard, First Lieut. W. H. Van Valer.

Independent Washington Continentals, Capt. Conley. Continental Guards, Captain Oliver.

The companies above named, while passing the Himald office displayed excellent step and drill.

The Washington Continental Guard, Captain Darrow, accompanied by Robertson's band, also paraded yesterday.

day.
WHICH IS THE OLDES! COMPANY OF SOLDIERS

WHICH IS THE OLDEST COMPANY OF SOLDIESS
IN THE UNION?
In our issue of yesterday, under the above head, it was stated that the Providence First Light infanty, Colonel W. W. Brown, was the oldest company of seldiers in the Union. To this a correspondent demurs and alleges that that distinction belongs to the "Ancient and Henorable Artillery Company" of Beston, who were chartered 213 years ago. He further asserts that the Tompkins Hues of this city, the Maryland Cadets of Baltimore, the Boston Light Infantry, and the Providence Artillery, received charters previous to the First Light Infantry of Providence. Without undertaking to speak authoritatively on this matter, we give the above for what it is worth, for further elucidation by those versed in military lore.

THE LATE DUNG—LEAVENWOOTH REPORTED TO BE IN A DVING CONDITION.—Yesterday officers Moore and Ross, of the Second District Police Court, arrived from Niagara without being successful in their endeavors to arrest the doctors who were in attendance at the duel. They report Leavenworth to be in a dying condition, as mortification had set in in one of his wounds. It is also stated that the entire party, including Breekenridge, conveyed Leavenworth to the farm house where he now lies, after he received the deadly wounds, and then fied, fearing the consequences of their indiscretion. There is but little hope entertained for the recovery of the wounded man, as the ball has not yet been extracted from his leg.

TROOTS FOR THE CRIMIA SHIPPED OPY.—Late on Friday

TROOFS FOR HIE CRIMEA SHIPPIN OFF.—Late on Friday night a small boat came alongside of the revenue cutter Wachington, now laying off Governor's Island, and informed the commander, Capt. Hunter, that a vessel named the Joseph Howe was below, filled with recruits destined for the Crimea. Captain Hunter ordered the boat to be lowered and manned immediately, to pursue the vessel and bring her back, which was done. The officer who went on board found some twenty pers on the brig, with arms and ammunition for a good many more. The next day the matter was investigated, but nothing was elicited that would justify the authorities in stopping the vessel, and she consequently sailed on Saturday evening. The officers were, however, of the optimion that the passengers really were bound for the Crimea as charged. The Joseph Howe was an hermaphredite brig, and was bound for St. John, N. B. It will be noticed that this vessel bears the same name as the agent of the British government in this city, who was empowered, (according to Col. Picton's letter in yesterday's Herald), to raise an American Crimean battalion.

A New Doogs—Look our Por Juvernitz Thinves—A correspondent sends us an account of an adroit female thief, a juvenile, about 13 years of age, who has been TROOPS FOR THE CRIMEA SHIPPED OFF .- Late on Friday

thief, a juvenile, about 13 years of age, who has been successfully carrying on her nefarious operations in the neighborhood of the Sixteenth ward, and even very recently cheated an officer of that ward out of a pair of his unmentionables. On Saturday last she defrauded a little girl out of four pa'r of pantalonas and a dollar bill, which she had received at the store of a Mr. Pope, a merchant tailor, in Eighth arenue. Her modus operands is as follows—She accosts a child, whom she meets carrying a bundle, by asking her where she lives, at the same time stating that the resides in the same vicinity, volunteering to carry the bundle, and, finally, requests her new made companion to wait until she makes a temporary visit, and thus absconds with the parcel. This she has been doing for some time past in the vicinity of the above named ward. Let the stars be vigilant.

Wholesale Libel Surra.—Alderman Briggs will shortly

have his hands so full of lawsuits that he will have little time to attend to his duties as representative of the Thirteenth ward in our Common Council. We understand that he has commenced actions for libels against five newspapers in New York, laying his damages in each case at \$10,000, for animacoversions arising out of his O'Keefe and Matsell movements in the Board. Frequent inquiries having been made in relation to this geotteman (Alderman John H. Briggs.) and his ante-cecents, it is proper to state that the present is his first term as an Alderman of this city, and that he is in no way related to Daniel D. Briggs, formerly Alderman of the Thirteenth ward, and now one of the United States government officers. have his hands so full of lawsuits that he will have

understand that Richarl B. Kimball, who has just returned from Europe, is preparing a correct history of nies, whose operations are now regarded with so much interest over the whole world, in which history proper credit will be given to the original projector, H. B Tebletts. Eaq., of this city, who so long ago as March, 1852, through his agent, F. N. Gisborne, secured the charter, withfunportant privileges, from the Newfoundland government.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION To DAY.—The New York
Horticultural Society open their June exhibition to-day,
at Ginton Ball, Astor place. It will be open from one
o'clock to ten o'clock P. M. An address by Poet
Bryant will be delivered in the evening. No doubt all
who are vegetably inclined will be in attendance.

RUN OVER BY A WAGON —A man named Cochran was
run over by an express wagon last night in Broadway.
Two of his ribs were broken and he was otherwise
much injured. He was conveyed to his residence, No.
176 Twelfth street.

176 Twelfth street.

New Clerk of the Second District Court.—Wm. H. Cannif, the newly elected Clerk of the Second District Court, was sworn into office yesterday by his Honor Judge Morris, of the Supreme Court. The requisite secorities were filed, and the new incumbent at once entered upon the duties of his office.

MAMORIAL OF THE MAIDEN LANE MERCHANTS CON-CERNING THE LATE EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.

The following correspondence has taken place between the merchants residing in Maiden lane and the Mayor, relative to the recent explosion in that street:-PETITION OF THE MERCHANTS.

PETITION OF THE MERCHANTS.

To his Honor Fernando Wood:— New York, June 16, 1855.

The undersigned merchanis, doing business in Maiden lane and its vicinity, in view of the fatal and destructive fires of this day at No. 10 Maiden lane, and of the one two years ago in Maidea lane, below Nasaan strest, would respectfully ake your attention to the necessity of some restrictions whereby lireworks may be sold by sample, and only a small specified amount may be Lept in any one store. The near about a small specified amount may be Lept in any one store. The near about the lane when the same promptness may dictain.

Steplen Wm. Smith, 50 Maidon lane; C. G. Gunther & Sons, 46 Maiden lane, and eighty one other firms.

MAYOR WOOD'S REPLY.

regard I am unable, as executive officer of the city, to find any provision of statute or of ordinance which will enable me to act in regard to the evil complained of. The set of 1846, as to the teeping of gunpowder, seems to relate to the specific commodity unmixed and net manufactured. Whether its unlicensed feeping in a mixed state, in pasteboard or in small cans, in quartities larger than is permitted by that act, be an infringement of the latter, may be an interesting legal question. The ordinances of the Common Council only eater d to regulating the firing of fireworks in the city.

The Common Council are not now in season, and will not be refore the first Monday in July, which will be almost too late for action in time to remove the danger now pendiag. If any specific complaint can be made against any large dealer in firsworks, by his neighbor, that the same is a unisance, dangerous to life and security, I will endeavor to test the question in that respect criminally.

Meanwhile, I take the liberty of publishing this correspondence, to call public attention to the matter, and to recommend carriestly to such of my follow citizens as are in the business of fireworks, to maintain an uninterrupted watch by day and sight, to prevent the occurrence of lamontable callsmittes of the nature referred to in your communication.

Very respectfull, COERUPTIOM.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL COERUPTIOM.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL CORRUPTION. ALLEGED OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

The examination of Mr. Ray, the Street Inspector, suspected of dishonerty in his official capacity, was again postponed sesterday, until this afternoon, at 1% o'clock, Mr. Busted, the counsel for defendant, not having been prepared to go on with it. The nature of the charge preferred against Mr. Ray is that he has been in the habit of marking down his employee for amounts greater than actually due to them for work done for the Corporation, and himself pocketing the balance so obtained. Three persons depose to the above.

STREET CLEANING MACHINES. The report of Messes Smith, Seckel & Co, for the week ending June 16, states that 1,736 loads of cirt and ashes have been removed from the First, Second, Fourth, and Sixth wards.

CASE DISMISSED.

The case of William Wilson, charged with having de-

frauded an emigrant named Cooper, by selling to him a ticket for a wrong route, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Osborne. Meeting of the St. David's Society.

The St. David's Society of the cities of New York and Brooklyn held its regular quarterly meeting at St. David's Hall last evening; and after transacting the regular business, the death of the late Humphrey Lloyd

lar business, the death of the late Humphrey Lloyd Willisms, Esq., was noticed, and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, this society has been informed of the decease and burial of our late valued fellow member, Humphrey Iloyd Williams, Esq.; and whereas, Mr. Williams had during the short period he had been a member, endeared himself to us by his amiable, social, and intellectual qualities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this society deeply lament the loss of Humphrey Iloyd Williams, Esq., whose gentlemnally deportment both as an officer and a member at all times elicited our warm regards, and who exhibited on all becoming occasions that amor patræ peculiar to the true native of old Cambria.

Resolved, That the members of this society deeply sympathise with the family and friends of the deceased in their bereavement, and that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be respectfully communicated by the Corresponding Secretary to the widow and family of the deceased.

The meeting then adjourned.

Court of General Sessions.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Stuart.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Thos. G. Jewett, of Elmira, Chemung county, N. Y., was put upon his trial, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, to the amount of \$509 T9, from Hyde & Co., of this city, in July, 1853. The accused was a merchant, doing business in Elmira, and was arrested and brought to this city by officer Elder. The accused appeared in Court attended by his counsel, James T. Brady and F. S. Sanxay, and for the prosecution appeared the District Attorney and D. P. Wheaton. Mr. Hyde, of the firm of Hyde & Co., was the first witness put upon the stand. He said he first saw the accused in October, 1853; he was introduced to their firm by Fenton & Phelps, of Cortlandt street, of whom he had purchased goods before, and made a statement of his circumstances a year before. The accused said he was worth five thousand dollars above his indebtedness; was doing a good and legitimate business; had sold ne goods at anction. Upon the strength of these representations we sold him goods; we have never been paid a dollar for these goods. The substance of the case was embraced in the testimony of this witness.

Shortly after purchasing these goods Jewett was found to be insolvent, and hence the charge of false pretences made against him.

Section of the Sectio

From the New York Tribuna—the Greater Ajex of Sewardism ]

The secession of the Northern members of the Know Nothing Convention has carried dismay into the ranks of the negro-catching democracy. The Naw York Hamald gives yest to this feeling in the most varied efforts to keep up the spirits of its friends, and to parenase them that it won't be much of a shower after all.

In the unity of the Know Nothings that great party whose pregramme is comprised in the extension of slavery saw their only chance of success at the approaching national election. This new organization, rising up, as they hoped, to divide and nullity the North, was sure to keep the administration in the hands of the democrats. Pierce, Marcy, and Douglas had whelmed them in ruin; the Know Nothings were to lift them out of the abyss.

This was a shrewf calculation. In any fair struggle on the simple question of restoring the Missouri prohibition, and rebuking and suppressing the civil war which Atchison and the border bullies have carried into Kansas, the sham democracy was destined to an irrecoverable defeat. The elections in every Northern State since the Nebrasta hill was passed had left no doubt on that point. The democratic party, having risked its all in that infamous measure, was virtually extinguished at the North. But as the Know Nothings became prominent, too hopes of its bankrupt leaders revived. The new party was to divert Northern sentiment from the otherwise all absorbing issue, to distract the councils of the anti-Nebraska men and divide their forces. By this means the immortal Pierce was to be succeeded by a "national democrat," Kansas was to be some defeated and such a predominance in the government assured to the slave interest that the free States would henceforth be compelled quietly to submit to all the dictates of the South.

Such was the anticipation of these high-souled patiots; and with a view to they port of the Know Nothing, with the understanding, no doubt, that the new domestic particles would be predominanced to the

ENOW NOTHING MEETING.

Part of the New York members of the late Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia have called a meeting, to be held in the Park Monday afternoon.

Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia have called a meeting, to be held in the Park Monday afternoon.

Its object is probably to endorse their action in that Convention. That action consisted in a vigorous attempt to outbid slaveholders themselves, in the contest for slaveholding votes. Ac ording to the reports that have reached us of the debates in Convention, the New York members distinguished themselves by being more ultra in their devotion to the interests of slavery—more extreme in their subserviency to its behests—than even delegates from the slaveholding States—Such conduct evidently needs endorsement; and, from such a meeting as their call will gather, they may obtain it. But they are sadly mistaken if they believe they can be sustated for a moment by the popular sentiment or the popular vote of this State. They may secure the cheers of a Park meeting, and may pass recolutions approving their course; but let them once submit their pro-slavery platform to a popular canvase, and they will speedily find that New York will stard by Massachusstts, Ohio, and Indiana, in resistance to it.

The organ of the pro-slavery faction of the Know Nothing party—the Herald-has discovered already the fatal effect of the attempt made at Philadelphia to drive the Know Nothings into the support of slavery. The Herald of Sunday says:—

The Convention at Philadelphia was not needed. The Order was doing remarkably well as it was, and could not be expected to do better. The Know Nothings of the Southern and the Southern was the quarrel between the Northern and the Southern was the quarrel between the Northern and the Southern are quarrel had taken place. The whole business, in

to carry their State elections, or vice versa. The only thing which could flow from the National Convestion was the quarrel between the Northern and the Southern portion of the Order: and it has wanted little that such a quarrel had taken place. The whole business, in short, was a mistake on the part of the Know Nothing leaders; and they may thank the strong American feeling pervading the country, and their own fortune, if the blunder has cost them so little.

The Herald puts the best face possible on the matter. The split, it thinks, is likely to help rather than but the party:

It cannot be too often repeated, the Know Nothing party is stronger now than it was before the Convention. For the dangers are known, and the shoals marked with buoys. It may steer boldly onwards—it has now little to fear.

This is philosophical. "Faith," said the Irish pilot, "and don't I know every rock in the channer? And faith," he added, as the ship struck and was going down, "there's one of 'em."

It is a mismoner, by the way, to speak of the Philadelphia assembly as a convention. It was a meeting of the National Council—a session of a regularly organized body; and the secession of Northern members is, therefore, a disruption of the Order. A convention made up of delegates elected for the special purpose of attending it, would have only temporary power and importance, and a secession from it would, therefore, be of less consequence. But this was a regular meeting of the Supreme Council of the Order—it represented and embodied the nationality of the party, and its disruption is, therefore, a disruption of the party itself.

Police Intelligence.
ALLEGED HIGHWAY BOBBERY.

Patrick Burke was arrested by officer Donahoe, of the Fourth ward police, charged with highway robbery in having, on the night of the 16th inst., along with another man, whose name is at present unknown, attacked a Frenchman named David Guillod, doing busitacked a Frenchman named David Guillod, doing business at No. 75 Nassau street, and robbed him of his gold watch and chain, valued at \$80. The complainant alleges that on the night in question, while in a drinking saloon in City Hall place, he met Burke and his accomplice, who entered into conversation with him and induced him to partake of some ale; that after they had finished their refreshments, complainant was requested to accompany them to a bouse in Baxter street, which he agreed to do; and on the way he alleges they caught him by the throat, and while one of them held him fast, the other thrust his hand into his pockets and abstracted the watch. Mr. Guillod says they then ran off; but he pursued them, crying out "Stop thief," until finally Burke was stopped by officer Donahoe and taken into custody. Yesterday the accused was brought before Justice Bogart, at the Lower Police Court, who committed him to prison in default of \$1,000 ball.

AN ENTERPRISING COLORED GENTLEMAN. Yesterday morning a colored man, named Georg Williams, was arrested by officer Simmonds, of th Second ward police, charged with having stolen two pieces of ailk, valued at \$49, under the following cirpieces of silk, valued at \$40, under the following circumstances:—Williams, it is alleged, came into the store of Robert H Hart, of No. 5 Maiden lane, with his coa hanging across his arm, and walking up to the counter where these pieces of silk were lying, carelessly threw his garment down upon the property and commenced a lot of questions about some person whom he endeavored to make the talesma understand he was looking for. When, dually, receiving rather abrupt answers, he left the store, catching up his coat at the time, and with it the pieces of silk that were underneath. The theft was almost immediately discovered, and pursuit made after the darher, who travelled at quite a respectable gait after getting outside the front door. He was finally caught, after a sharp and somewhat exciting chase, and taken to the Lower Police Court, where Justice Bogart committed him to prison in default of \$500 bail, to answer the charge.

ELI BUTLER AGAIN ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED. ELI BUTLER AGAIN ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.

ELI BUTLER AGAIN ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.
Yesterday afternoon the Lower Police Court was the scene of a great deal of excitement and noise, consequent upon the arrest of Eli Butler, the man who makes a livelihood by selling the controversy between Brooks and Archbishop Hughes, in front of the Museum, St. Paul's Church, and other public edifices. The priconer was brought before Justice Connolly, by officer Boynton, of the Third ward police, who said that Butler was the means of collecting a crowd by exhibiting his books for sale, but, for some reasen or other, refused to make any charge against his prisoner. Justice Connolly then discharged Butler frem custody, who was followed by a large crowd of friends, congratulating him upon the termination of the affair.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE BATAL ACCIDENT IN CENTRE STREET.

Yesterday Goroner O'Donnell held an inquest upon the bodies of John McNally and John McMallen, who were hilled on Saturday might, by being run over by one of the Harlem railroad cans, in Centre street, near Pearl street. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the deceased received time if warning of their danger, and could have avoided the accident, were they in a fit condition to do so, both mea, it seemed, being in an intoxicated condition at the time. From the evidence of one of the winesses, Mr. Hug, bea, of Fronch's Hotel, it was shown that the driver seeing the car was fally thirty yards off; but the deceased in agining they were perfectly asfe, cried out to the driver to go on. He obeyed their instructions, and the car went forward rapidly, but ere the men could manage to get off the track they were knocked down and dragged underneath the wheels, which passing over their bodies, as matter of course groduced such wounds as caused death in a few minutes after they were picked up. The evidence showing that it was not in the power of the driver of the car (John De Lucy) to aver the accident, the jury rendered a verduct of "Death by injuries accidentally received by being run over by one of the Harlem raifnoad cars. We further excuents the driver of said car from all blame." Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest upon the body of a boy named William Henry, who came to his death by a fracture of the leg, accidentally received in the gas fitting establishment No 119 Prince street, by a machine falling upon him. Verdict, "Accidental death." Deceased was about 18 years of age, and was a native of Germany.

An Unknown Man Found Drewmen.—Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, about forty-two years of age, who was found drowned

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Corener Wilhelm held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, about forty-two years of age, who was found drowned in the water near pier No. 29 North river. The deceased was of light complexion. was 5 feet 6 inches in height, and was dressed in a black cloth coat, gray cloth pants, check cotton west and white linen shirt. Deceased had been in the water about two weeks. In his pockets were found a paving stone, a pearl pin cushies, an ivory rule, and a sliver pencil case and seal attached, with the initials "D. F. W." engraved thereon.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Coroner Gambie held an inquest upon the body of Mathew Conray, who accidentally fell overboard at the foot of Twenty-sixth street,

tally fell overboard at the foot of Twenty sixth street, while in an intoxicated condition. Verdict—"Accidental death." Deceased was about thirty-seven years of age, and was a native of Ireland.

Political Intelligence.

Political Intelligence.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE FREE SOIL KNOW NOTHINGS

AND THE KNOW MOTHING FREE SOILERS.

In the Gazette of yesterday morning, says the Clusinati Commercial, of the 18th inst., appeared a notice to "the citizens of Hamilton county, who are in favor of sending delegates to the convention at Columbus on the 18th of July," requiring them to meet at Mount Plea sant on the 7th day of July for the purpose of choosing the same. In the Commercial of this morning appears a communication addressed to "the friends of freedom in Hamilton county, who are determined to resist the spread of slavery," requesting them to meet at Greenwood Hall, in this city, on Saurday, June 23d, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the People's State Convention to be held at Columbus, July 13. The first of these calls emanates, as we suppose, from that body of political capitalists whose object has been to Know Nothingize the free soil party; while the latter owes its being to that interest which cherishes the design to free soiluse the Know Nothing party. It is a sort of struggle between a couple of political hermaphrodites, each striving to impregnate the other, the end of which, at this moment, can scarcely be foreseen.

COURT Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 95, 17, 27, 29, 34 to 39.

SUPERME COURT—Special Term.—No. 55.

COMMON PIRAS—Part 24—Nos. 827, 356, 626, 629, 637, 346, 770, 771, 772, 791, 824, 841, 837, 900, 967.

SUPERME COURT—Circuit—Part 1.—Nos. 193, 1163, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1425 ½, 1544 to 1548, 147 to 160. Part 26—Nos. 1847, 152, 86, 86, 102, 111, 1727, 96, 959, 1072, 1438, 153 to 156.

SUPEMIOR COURT.—Nos. 918, 346, 98, 335, 286 ½, 1026, 1029, 348, 919, 333, 1002, 706, 194, 997, 819, 731, 594, 991, 795, 864, 283, 940, 941, 284, 1015, 341, 120, 159, 366, 11, 236, 884, 9, 814, 950, 242, 870, 832, 336, 777, 808, 682, 980, 274, 358, 1227, 197, 790, 562, 435, 827, 196, 211, 212, 785, 405.

Personal Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At the St. Nicholas Hotel—Hon. A. M. Sherman, Newburg; Rx Governor Seymour, Albany; W. W. Gochrane, Washington, D. C; Senator Dwight, do; M. Haughton, N. C; A. M. Feuris, Havana; E. B. Farker, Boston.

At the Motropolitan Hotel—E. Harte, Washington, D. C; Dr. W. H. Edgar, U. S. A; Hull Adams, Washington, D. C; Dr. W. H. Edgar, U. S. A; Hull Adams, Washington, D. C; Col. F. A. Bollinz, Va; Col. John Cunningham, S. C; Chae, B. Calvert, Maryland.

At the Smithsonian House—Rich. Philipot, Savannah, Geo; Rev. E. Jones, Ch.; D. T. Bigelow, Vicksburg; Jas. Myron, Faq. New Orleans; Hon. Sami, Rant, Miss; K. M. Goodwin, Savannah; Hon. T. Lyons, Mich.; Hon. R. H. King, Albany; Col. L. Sturer, Charleston, George Croghan, Ky; F. Fitch, New Orleans.

At the Prescott House.—J. Wegmann, Switzerland; Chas.

At the Prescott House.—J. Wegmann, Switzerland; Chas. Schlegel. Buffale, N. Y; S. Gadenburg, Staten Island; Charles Krans, St. Leuis; Chas. Behenek, Pittsburg; A. Creham, Cincianatti.

At the Arter House Gov, Price, New Jersey; Col. D. Hamilton, Albany; V. Uistem, Ohie; L. Levin, Md.; Col. Reddle, Texas; B. McCall, de; D. Benedick, New Orleans H. B. Ritchie, Buffale; H. D. Booth, de.; Sam. Westers. N. C.

At the Irving House-Will J. Seymour, N. O.; Gen. J. M. Armstrong, Geo.; Hon. Hiram Wallbridge, N. Y.; A. S. Webb, U. S. A.: Andrew Mc Makim, Phila.; Mr. P. Taylor, do.; H. O. Gilbert. Cincinnatti.

At the Clarenden Hotel-Hon. Charles Gayane, New Orlesns; C. F. Lindelay, New Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Sandford. Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. T. Saltus, do.; Smith T. Van Buren, Kinderhook; Mr. Hodgson, Georgia; G. M. Wilkins, Westchester; S. R. Calsheif, Bridgeport.

From Shanghae, in ship Contest-Mrs Brewster, Mrs E A Goddard. four children and servant, Mrs Wm H Ranlett and daughter.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY. Port of New York, June 18, 1855.

CLEARED. Steamship Crescent City, McGowan, Havana and New Or-

Neamand Crescent City, McGowan, Havana and New Or-leans, M O Roberts.
Ship B C Richerts, Gilchrist, Quebec, Snow & Burgess.
Bark Brodrens (Norf, Hellieson, Constantinople, W F Schmidt & C.
Bark Touquin, Hill, Havana, C C Duncan & Co.
Bark Touquin, Hill, Havana, C C Duncan & Co.
Bark Landwurhden (Olden), Hilmer, St Jago, Guenwill & John.

Jank D Lapeley, Sumner, Cienfuegos, Hicks & Bell.

Bark Savannah Rogers, Eath, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Alvarado, Sleeper, Rockland, R W Trundy.

Brig Angler (Br., Hart, St Johns, Nr., H L Routh & Co.

Brig S Peters, Lord, Doboy Island, C & E J Peters.

Brig Xenophon, Deak, Philadelphis, H D Brookman & Co.

Brig Mette, Ring, Newburypert, master.

Brig M E Thompson, Grane, Searspert, Me, H D Brokman & Co.

Co.
Schr Crus III (Port). Salgado, Operto, DeGouves Leal.
Schr N W Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr W H Smith, Alden, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter.
Schr Entire, Demarest, Elizabeth City, NC, Van Brunt & Ilaght.

Sight Black Monster, Hall. Norfolk, James Hand.
Schr M Bedeil, Treadwell, Alsanudra, & M Bedeil.
Schr Frank, Langdon, Norfolk, Starges, Clearman & Co.
Schr Lynchburg, Tuttie, Richmond, C B Terson.
Schr Lynchburg, Licute, Richmond, C B Terson.
Stramer M Sanford, Hand. Philadelphia, Sanford's Linc.

Schr Lynchburg, Tuttis, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.
Schr CT. Strong, Liesum, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.
Stramer M Sanford, Hand Philadelphia, Sanford's Line.
ARIVED.

Ship Contest. Brewster, Sharghae, 99 days, with silks, teas, &c, to A A Low & Bros. Passed in Straits of Sunda March 31, ship Chasca, from Mariel for Boston. April 1, passed Java Hand. April 23, lat 28 8, lon 44 30 Z. passed Bg bark Mary Harrison, or London, ettering W. Ship Excelsion, Hadley, Liverpool, May 12, with mdee and Si steerage passengers, to S Thompson's Rephew. May 37, lat 40, lon 34, signalised ship Escort, steering SE from Galveston for Liverpool.

Ship Horo, Stafford. Bristol, May 2, with railread iron axd 30 passengers, to Geo Bulkley. Had light NW and WNW winds all the passage. May 14, lat 68 57, lon 24 40, spoke Br bark Pervisan, from Codis for 84 John. NS, 13 days out; 26th, lat 39 20, lon 45 20, signalised a ship showing a swallow talled signal, red ground and white cross; 10th inst, lat 37 55, lon 05 20, passed a whaling bark, painted black, with two white streake. June 15, lat 59 25, lon 17 35, passed ship, showing a white signal with red deges had red lester 5 to Seen, passed a whaling bark, painted black, with two white streake. June 15, lat 59 25, lon 17 35, passed ship, showing a white signal with red deges had red lester 5 to Seen, passed by the stream of the strea

May 50, with sugar, Ac, to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Factor, Larsen, Newport, 3 days, in ballash, to H D
Shelton.

Schematrons (Br), Robert, Eleuthera, 3 days, with pine
spiles, to J Eness.

Schematron (Br), Robert, Eleuthera, 3 days, with pine
spiles, to J Eness.

Schematron (Br), Landry, Prince Edward Leiand, 12
der, with polatoes, to master.

Schr Pearl, Westervells, Newbern, NC, 5 days, with ootton, &c, to Barnes, Bateman & Euddersw. June 15, at night,
when off Chincoteague, some in contact with sehr Louisine,
hance for Charleston, which carried away the P's bowaprit,
jibboom, head, cutwater, knightheads, started wood ends,
det the Pearl struck the Louisine abant the forerigging, earrying away her rail and cutting her down to the deck. The
L tale returned to this city for repairs.

Schr J T Grice, Rogers, Wilmington, NC, 4 days.
Schr J Hanover, Whipple, Rield, Newbern, NC, 3 days.
Schr Ahmoull, Tarser, Bucksport.

Schr Marfia Pike (three masted), Chadwick, Norfolk.
Schr Armadille, Ray, Ellaworth, 12 daya.
Schr Lucy Ames, Ames, Millbridge, 8 days.
Schr Abbott Lawrence, Allon, Boston, 3 days.
Schr Abbott Lawrence, Allon, Boston, 3 days.
Schr Abbott Lawrence, Snow, Rockland.
Schr A J Douglas Sears, Portland, Ct.
Sloop Harwasi, Corwin, Providence.

Sloop W H Sowon, Halleck, Pravidence.

Steamer Jackson, Layfield, Baltimore.

BELLOW.
Two brigs, unknown.
BAILED.
Ships Middiesex. Corpus Chaisti; Yerkshire, and Albert Gallatin, Liverpool; barks John Hermann (Ham), Hamburg-Cerare (Sio). Vonice; and others.
Wind at sunrise, East; sunset, South.

Bu Shir Blanche, McLaughlin, from Liverpool Api 18 for New Orleans with sait, was/abandoned at sea 24th ult, lat 16, len 79 48. The crew, twenty in all, took to one of the ship's beats, and after touching at Cape Antonio, arrived as Havens 7th inst.

MAYON TYR hinst.

BARK WARREN FISHER was not sshore near Cape Antonio, acrived at Havens TYR hinst.

BARK WARREN FISHER was not sshore near Cape Antonio as reported by bark Leroy. She arrived at Philadelphia on the 6th, bringing the first notice of the Dub'in being ashore there. Her vicinity to the latter was doubtless the cause of the error.

BARK DUTLIN, which was ashore near Cape Antonio, are at Philadelphia 17th; to get off was compelled to throw everboard deek load or mothasiss.

BARK MARY SHITH, ashore below Charleston, has bitgod. Most of the crow arrived up at Charleston on the 18th inset, in the soft Ann E Conklin would return to the bark in vessel. The Ann E Conklin would return to the bark in All E was eriginally from Carthagens, with a carge of mality and the context of the Mayor, but into Charleston 16th latt in distress, was repaired and went to see on the 18th inst, when the roots of the Mork, put into Charleston 16th latt in distress, was repaired and went to see on the 18th inst, when the roots after spring aleak, and Capt Fits thinking it unaments to proceed, put his vessel about to return to C.

Whalemen.

for London, was seen May 27, on Grand Bank, 1at 43 18, len 50 255.

A ship steering S, shewing a white signal with red cross also a red cross in main topsail, was seen 30th ult, lat 33% lon 35 50.

N in it, beating out the Gulf, was seen 1st inst, lat 24 M. lon 81.

Brig Webster, 15 days from Bucksport for Pensacola, 9th inst, lat 31 35 N. lon 70 58.

Brig Queen Esber, 15 days from Boston for Cardenae, 10th inst, lat 32 50, lon 71 50.

Brig Francis Jane, Kirch, from Baltimore for West Indies, 14th inst, Cape Heary NW 25 miles.

Brig Francis Jane, Kirch, from Baltimore for West Indies, lithinst, Cape Henry NW 25 miles.

Foreign Ports.

Bernuda—Arr June 2 sehr Adeline, Howes, Besten.

Bernuda—Arr June 2 sehr Adeline, Howes, Besten.

Bird Island—In port April 25 bark Virginia and Estedlina, Wilkins, from Philadelpha.

Burnos Avans—In port April 25 bark Virginia and Estedlina, Wilkins, from Philadelpha; Antagoniat, Crowell, from do, arr 25d do, arr 12th diag; Antagoniat, Crowell, from do, arr 25d do, arr 12th diag; Antagoniat, Crowell, from do, arr 25d do, are 12th diag; Antagoniat, Crowell, from do, arr 25d do, are 12th diag; Antagoniat, Crowell, from Cullad Bolivan, India, Antagoniat, Crowell, from do, arr 25d do, are 12th diag; and Solivan, India, Brig. Antagonia, Grand, G INAGUA—Passed May—brig Croton, Blye, hence for Ports un Frince.

Lingan (Cape Breton)—In port June 3 brig Chimborane, Brown, from Halifax ldg coal for Philadelphia, to said in four days.

MATANZAS—In port June 8 ships Champlaiu, Read, fee Falmouth ldg; Buons Vista, Dunlevy, to load for Gibraltar; barks Meldon, Johnson, for Fatmouth de; Sames, Castaser, barks Meldon, Johnson, for Fatmouth de; Sames, Castaser, barks Meldon, Johnson, for Fatmouth de; Sames, Castaser, from Myork; Itasca, Baxter, for de days, ldg; Cutba, Swans, from Nork; Itasca, Baxter, for de days, ldg; Cutba, Swans, from Myork; Itasca, Baxter, for de days, ldg; Cutba, Renander, Cape, Cartia, Gardin, From Fortland ldg; Union, River, Growth Language, Language, Language, Language, Language, Cape, MONTEVIDEO—Arr abé April 15 bark Maine Law, Deming, hence.

QUEREO—Arr June 13, Br ships Arab, Graham, NOrleans; 16th Acme, Somervail, Mobile. Ent for ldg 18th, ship Berneo, for London.

Rio GRANDE—In port abt May 13 brigs Fairy, Willeby, for NYork, 1dg; Lauretta, Dunbar, for do.

Sr JOHNS, P R—In port abt June 2 schr ——, of Reckland (doubtless the William Woodbury, Manning), hence, sir day previous, for Mayagues same day.

VERA CRUZ—In port June 8 schr C W Libby, Campbell, for NYork 10th.

Home Ports.

Amy: brigs Sarah, Bloomer, Orosimbo, Emblom, Sarah Wooster, Tarstine, M & J C Glimore.

Arr 17th ship Caraller, Glover, Liverpool May 15; B M Yarrington, Gerbam, Snyra April 18; bark Daile, Whelden, Messina April 19; brigs Caroline, Cook, Romedies Bd Inst: Elias Ludley, Bopkins, Matanasa Soha utit, Reshea Carver, Marthali, Cardonas Zei Inst: Ja Sarah Lat Mills, Addiphi, Gorham, Michael Dida: A standard Mills, Reshea Carver, Marthali, Cardonas Zei Inst: Ja Sarah Lat Mills, Addiphi, Gorham, Buthale Dida: Casterie, Sullen, Philadelphia; Catherine Wilcox, Sturges, Albany; A Booper, Parry, Rondout; Florence, Jameson; Sussan Child; Mary Mankin, Bearse, and Ophir, Buckmisster, Nyork. Telegraphed ship Colestial Breeze, from Manasiter, Nyork. Telegraphed ship Colestial Breeze, from Manasiter, Nyork. Telegraphed ship Colestial Breeze, from Manasiter, Nyork. Telegraphed ship Colestial Breeze, from Meble; Br brig Sarah supposed from Nova Scotia—sil at anachor in Lightheuse Channel. Signal for a bark and a beig. Sid bark Saranae; and from below, where she anchored on 16th, ship Bonita.

CBARLESTON—Arr June 14 barks Carolina, Shewood, Nyork; R H Douglass, Johnson, Beston; sohr B N Hawkins, Griffin, Nyork. Cld ship Oswego, Stevens, Liverpool; brig Maris Margaretha (Dutch), Huisman. Amterdam. Sid ship Polar Star; bark H V L Sildermow (Mock); brig Clintor; sohr North State.

Arr 15th bark Speedwell, Howes, Boston; brigs St Andrew, Kaan, Nyork; J H Jones, Mills, do; Ponamaquon, Hall, Rio Janeiro; sohr Catharine Johnson, Cranmer, M Yerk. Cid ships Geo A Hopley, Moleny, Havre; Maokinaw, Robinson, SJ John, N B; bark Pelegrina (Span), Biada, Barcelonia; brig Geo Albert, York, Boston: Sid ships Harkaway, Gondar; bark Sarah Ann.

GALVESTON—Sid June 16, sohr Bornelia, Benson, New Jork; Monticello, Erowa, Bash; Emily, Farker, Richmend, Med. School, School, Bark Sarah Ann.

GALVESTON—Sid June 16, sohr Bornelia, Benson, New Delter Rough and Ready, Harrina (Span), Bida, Barcelonia; brig Geo Albert, York, Boston: Sid ships Harkaway, Gonder,

ind, Flotcher, Boston; bark Mount Vernon, Lesseps, Naples
AEWPORT—In port June 17 3 P M, bark Martha Anna; sehrs Elisa Jane, Richardson, from Calais; Express, from Rondout; Wakulla, repairing. Sid, ship Nisgara; bark Fanny; and all others.
NORFULK—Arr June 15 schr Juliet, Baker, Boston. Cid ship Geo A Phelpa, Sherman, Marseilles.
Arr in Hampton Roads 15th schr Brave, Carson, NYork.
OWL'S HEAD—In port June 15 schrs Capitol, Treat,
from Frankjort for Martinique.
PENSACOLA—Cid June 9 bark Nacocchee, Howes, NYork brigs Frank, Richardson, Tampico; Paragon, Johnson, Rio Janoiro.
PHILADELPHIA—Arr June 17, PM, steamer Delaware,
Copes, NYork; brig Eureka, Daly, Cionfuegos; Martha Hill,
Limeburner, New York; schrs Matchless, Gmith, Warsham;
George Engs, Fisk, and CC Stratton, Moslander, Boston;
Ephraim & Anna, Westcott, Dorchester; Luoy L Sharp,
Sharp, Portsmentb.
PROVIDENCE—Arr June 16 brig John C Hall, (Bs),

George Engs. Fish, and C.C. Strakton, Moslander, Bosteen; Anna, Westcott, Dorchester; Lucy L. Sharp, Sharim & Anna, Westcott, Dorchester; Lucy L. Sharp, Parraim & Anna, Westcott, Dorchester; Lucy L. Sharp, Parraim & Anna, Westcott, Dorchester; Lucy L. Sharp, Parraim & Anna, Westcott, Dorchester; Lucy L. Sharp, Shanpahannock; John Lancaster, Sities; Hannah Mailida, Brown, and R.G. Porter, Hudson, Philadelphia; Ann Smith, Wheeler, Port Ewen; Albion, James, Cuttyhunk; Mediator, McCan, do; sloops Velocity, Mott, Roudout; Mismi, Vallance, Port Ewen; Adonis, Jenniags, Rondout; Eliss, L. Wood, Albany; propeller Ospray, Kinney, New York, Cid bark Star, Crockett, Matanias. Sid schre Chas T. Smyth, Hawkins. — (according to wind); John E. Wsteon, Ridridge, Philadelphis; Perine, Ingraham; Elisalett & Rebecce, Brown, and Margaret Ann, Dayton, Albany; Alexander, Blackwell; Superb, Hawley; O.F. Hawley, Bennett, and C. W. Chapin, Farnham, NYork; sloops Pointer, Fowler, and Blackstone, Reynolds, do; Commerce, Tyler, do.

Arr 17th, schrs Ocean Bird, Gibbs, Baltimore via Apponang; Elite, Elizey. Baltimore; Moses G Leonard, Leavitt, Rappahannock; Isaac Hielley, Harrey, James River; Elisa Pharo, Falkenburg; L. H. Endicott, Endicott; R. F. Stockton, Church; M. A. Hildreth, Terry, and Adelaide, Lawrense, Church; M. A. Hildreth, Terry, and Adelaide, Lawrense, Church; N. A. Hildreth, Terry, and Adelaide, Lawrense, Church; P. Staller, Church; M. A. Hildreth, Terry, and Adelaide, Lawrense, Church;

RUCAPORT—Sid dune is self assistant, assistant, assistant, assistant, assistant assist ST. GEORGE-Art June 1 sont John Rocauston, SC.
ST MARKS-Art June 2 bark R. H. Gamble, Powell, NYork.
WASHINGTON, N. C.—Cld June 11 sont Mary Louise,
Abbett, Windles.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—Art June 14 sohrs Vapor, Emith; A.
J. De Rosset, and Adele. Coffin, NYork; 15th, brig Stephen
Young, gmith, do. Cld 16th, sohr H. P. Stoney, Errickton. do.
WISCASSET.—Sld June 15 brig Maria T. Wilder, Guaning,
hen. Wilmington, NG.